BEFORE THE PERSONNEL APPEALS BOARD

STATE OF WASHINGTON 2 3 DAVID HOLMES, 4 Appellant, Case No. ALLO-98-0011 5 VS. ORDER OF THE BOARD FOLLOWING 6 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO THE SERVICES, DETERMINATION OF THE DIRECTOR 7 Respondent. 8 **Hearing on Exceptions.** This appeal came on for hearing before the Personnel Appeals Board, 9 WALTER T. HUBBARD, Vice Chair and NATHAN S. FORD JR., Member, on Appellant's 10 exceptions to the Director's determination dated June 17, 1998. The hearing was held on March 30, 11 1999 in the Personnel Appeals Board Hearing Room, Olympia, Washington. 12 13 14 Subsequent to the hearing, but prior to the signing of this order, the offices held by the members of the Board changed and the signatures on this order reflect the current positions. 15 16 **Appearances.** Appellant David Holmes was present and was represented by Sue Zukowski, Area 17 Representative, Washington Federation of State Employees. Respondent Department of Social and 18 Health Services (DSHS) was represented by Jesse Powell, Personnel Officer. 19 20 **Background.** Appellant requested reallocation of his Occupational Therapist (OT) 2 position to the 21 class of Occupational Therapist 3 by submitting a classification questionnaire to Western State 22 Hospital's personnel office. By letter dated August 29, 1997, Respondent denied Appellant's 23 request for reallocation. Appellant appealed the decision to the Department of Personnel. The Department of Personnel received Appellant's appeal on September 17, 1997. The Director's 25

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determination was issued on June 17, 1998. The Director concluded that Appellant's position was properly allocated. On July 9, 1998, Appellant filed exceptions to the Director's determination with the Personnel Appeals Board. Appellant's exceptions are the subject of this hearing.

Summary of Appellant's Argument. Appellant takes exception to the Director's determination which distinguishes the responsibilities of a supervisor in the OT2 class specification as "clinical supervision" while describing the responsibilities of a supervisor in the OT3 specification as "personnel-type" supervision. Appellant argues that the OT3 specification describes primarily clinical duties but that Respondent has chosen to apply a definition of supervisor which changes a primarily clinical position into a position that is administrative and supervisory in nature. Appellant asserts that the supervisory responsibilities referred to in the OT3 job specification are clinical in nature and that his current duties are best described by the OT3 classification. Appellant takes exception to the director's determination that his duties are best described by the class specification of Occupational Therapist 2.

Summary of Respondent's Argument. Respondent argues that the supervision Appellant performs is "clinical" supervision of the work performed by certified occupational therapy assistants. Respondent contends that Appellant's clinical supervision includes professional oversight of the work being performed by therapy assistants and is required by law. Respondent argues that Appellant is not responsible for hiring, training, evaluating or implementing corrective action of these employees. Respondent asserts that the definition of OT3 requires that the incumbents directs "occupational therapy programs and supervises therapy staff." Respondent argues that the "supervises therapy staff" portion of the definition clarifies that the position is responsible for supervisory responsibilities as defined in WAC 356-05-400. Respondent argues that the definition for the class of OT2 requires that the incumbents participate "in therapy programs in

1	an institution or rehabilitation center, supervising an Occupational Therapist 1," which is
2	interpreted as clinical supervision only.
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4	Respondent also argues that Western State Hospital (WSH) organizes its occupational therapy staff
5	in such a way that the class of OT3 is no longer germane to its operation. WSH employs a
6	Therapies Supervisor to perform personnel supervision of its occupational therapy staff and does
7	not utilize the class of OT3.
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9	Respondent argues that Appellant's duties are encompassed by the OT2 and that the Director's
10	determination should be affirmed.
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12	Primary Issue. Whether the Director's determination that Appellant's position is properly
13	allocated to the Occupational Therapist 2 classification should be affirmed.
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15	Relevant Classifications. Occupational Therapist 2, class code 57220 and Occupational Therapist
16	3, class code 57240.
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18	Decision of the Board. The purpose of a position review is to determine which classification best
19	describes the overall duties and responsibilities of a position. A position review is neither a
20	measurement of the volume of work performed nor an evaluation of the expertise with which that
21	work is performed. Also, a position review is not a comparison of work performed by employees in
22	similar positions. A position review is a comparison of the duties and responsibilities of a particular
23	position to the available classification specifications. This review results in a determination of the
24	class which best describes the overall duties and responsibilities of the position. <u>Liddle-Stamper v.</u>
25	Washington State University, PAB Case No. 3722-A2 (1994).

WAC 356-05-400 which defines a supervisor as follows:

and accurate description of a position's duties and responsibilities is documented in an approved classification questionnaire, the classification questionnaire becomes the basis for allocation of a position. An allocation determination must be based on the overall duties and responsibilities, as documented in the CQ.

Position allocations are "based upon an investigation of duties and responsibilities assigned and/or

performed and other information and recommendations." (WAC 356-20-200). Because a current

Any employee assigned responsibility by management to participate in all the following functions with respect to their subordinate employees: (1) Selection of staff, (2) training and development, (3) planning and assignment of work, (4) evaluation of performance, and (5) corrective action. Participation in these functions must not be of a merely routine nature but requires the exercise of individual judgment.

We have carefully reviewed the classification specifications for Occupational Therapist 2 and 3 and while the definitions are not clearly written, we conclude that the intent of the classes is different. The OT2 classification requires incumbents to supervise an Occupational Therapist 1 and one of the typical work statements clarifies that this is supervision "of therapeutic work." Conversely, the classification specification for the OT3 includes in the definition that incumbents supervise "occupational therapy staff." This definition specifies that the supervision of staff is more than just clinical in nature. Based on information contained in his CQ, Appellant "provides clinical supervision" of certified occupational therapy assistants. Appellant does not perform any of the supervisory responsibilities outlined in WAC 356-05-400. Appellant's duties are best described by the Occupational Therapist 2 classification.

1	Conclusion. Appellant's position is properly classified as an Occupational Therapist 2, and his
2	appeal should be denied. The determination of the Director, dated June 17, 1998, should be
3	affirmed and adopted.
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5	ORDER
6	NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the appeal of David Holmes is denied and
7	the attached determination of the Director, dated June 17, 1998, is affirmed and adopted.
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9	DATED this, 1999.
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11	WASHINGTON STATE PERSONNEL APPEALS BOARD
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